The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,119—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, 1881, at 6 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1496 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th August, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 17th August, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th August, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Including Wines
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

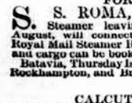
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturil	1,962	400	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doucich, 1,827 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACDUFF will sail for Liverpool on 18th August.

Passage Money to Liverpool .....Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th July, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th Aug
— TEHERAN	3389	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	30th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	6th Sept.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	J. P. Hassall	13th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	536	E. M. Edmond	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. (both ways)	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton both ways.
First Class ... Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ... Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	12th Aug.
HOSETTA	2000	160	A. B. Barlow	26th „
KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	9th Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY. STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th July, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th August, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will LEAVE for the above Ports on the 16th instant, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 9th August 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2,300	300	24th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	8th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE has arrived from LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOUSES TO LET.

MARINE LINES.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET. Apply to

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each,

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

O Z O.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

Cash, Rs. 3 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND and FINAL RETURN of Rs. 1-12-0 per share to the Contributories of the above Corporation on the Asiatic List of Contributories has been sanctioned by the Court, and the same will be paid by my Agents, Messrs. PUNNETT and Co., Merchants, at their offices, Bruce Lane, Bombay, on any day between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p.m.

W. H. HOLYLAND,
Official Liquidator,
44, Gresham Street, London, E. C.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH AUGUST, 1881.

THE members and Associates of the BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION are invited to a Special Religious Service to be held in the New Hall of the Association, near the Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 12th August, 1881, at half-past eight o'clock, in MEMORY of the late Rev. D. MACPHERSON, D. D., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association.

All other friends, ladies as well as gentlemen, who may wish to attend are cordially invited.

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS

ARE a safe and efficacious remedy in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS and ALL THROAT and LUNG affections. They owe their great popularity and very extensive sale to a rare combination of cheapness with wonderful efficacy and pleasantness of taste, with freedom from harm even when taken in any quantity. In CHRONIC and OBSTINATE CASES they give speedy relief. To the CONSUMPTIVE in any stage they give considerable benefit and relief. To him and the Asthmatic they are a real blessing. Being entirely vegetable they can be freely given to the veriest infant or the oldest person. For full particulars, NUMEROUS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE TESTIMONY OF CURES EFFECTED and opinions of MEDICAL GENTLEMEN and of THE PRESS. See handbills.

Sold at 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial by B. S. Madon and Co., Meadow Street, Fort, and by all shopkeepers and medicine vendors in all parts of India.

Manufacturer : S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.
(No. 6, CIVIL LINES)
NEAR MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Management Open to the Westerly Breeze, and one of the healthiest spots in Poona.

TERMS—

BOARD and Lodging.—Five Rupees per diem : including ice, bath, light, or Rs. 100 per month.

Wines, Beer, &c., guaranteed of the best quality.

A First Class Billiard Table on the Premises.

Also a splendid Lawn Tennis Court in the Compound.

For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Poona, 18th July, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Fcs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.

AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
THE MUNICIPALITIES ; RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

STOCKS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

Competent mechanico-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

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PEEL, CASSELS & Co.	BOMBAY.
ARBUTHNOT & Co.	MADRAS.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	CALCUTTA.
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.	RANGOON.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

SANDERSON'S.

THIRTEEN YEAR'S AMONG THE

WILD BEASTS OF INDIA.

Their Haunts and Habits from personal observation with an account of the Modes of Capturing and Taming Elephants, 24 Plates and Maps.

Second edition, 4to cloth gilt, post free...Rs. 9 cash.

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Cheap edition, Rs. 1-4 ; post free, Rs. 1-8.

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THACKER AND CO., Limited,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

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TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

45 INCH FELT CARPETING, Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

TERMS—NETT CASH. PATTERNS POST FREE.

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GENTLEMEN'S
BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS,
DRAWERS, PANTS, &c.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

GENTS' BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Rs.	a.
GAUZE BANIANS	Six 11	0
FINE GAUZE MERINO BANIANS	„ 21	0
SUPERFINE ; a special article for Indian wear ; thin, soft, and shrinkless	„ 27	0
SUMMER MERINO, a Vest stouter than the above. Medium substance	„ 34	0
FINE, ZEPHYR OR MERINO NET BANIANS, highly recommended for corpulent men, possessing all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary Banian with half its weight ; the most elastic Under-vest made	„ 35	0
ANGLO-INDIAN GAUZE, a mixture of Silk and Wool : shrinkless, very elastic, and non-irritating	„ 40	0
DRAB MERINO, with Long Sleeves, for the Homeward journey or Cool Climates ...	each 6	8
GREY SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMBS-WOOL with Long Sleeves ; the warmest Vest made, recommended for wear in Europe during the Winter ...	„ 7	0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

FINE BERLIN-WOOL, Knitted	...	10 0
EXTRA FINE do. do.	...	12 0

GENTS' DRAWERS AND PANTS.

	Rs.	a.
SHORT KNICKERBOCKER OR TRUNK DRAWERS, for Riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated ... ... per pair	5	8
LONG DRAWERS, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands ...	7	0
BATHING DRAWERS, fine Brown Cotton ...	1	8
Plain Colors do. do.	1	12
Fancy Stripes do. do.	2	0
WHITE SUMMER MERINO PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands	6	12
BEST STOUT DRAB MERINO PANTS, for the Homeward journey or Cold Districts ...	6	8
GREY SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMBS-WOOL PANTS, for wear in Europe during the Winter months	7	0

MUFFLERS.

FINE WHITE BERLIN-WOOL	2	0
WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and comfortable	2	8
Do. do.	3	8

POLO AND FOOT-BALL SUITS.

JERSEY } Red and White ..... }
HOSE } Blue and White ..... } Suit 12 8
CAP } Black and Amber .... }

Our new illustrated Catalogue on Application.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

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ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.

FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical Steam Pumps yet introduced.

HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.

METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal, and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.

PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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Send for a price-list.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED,

FOR the Bombay YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, a SUPERINTENDENT for the Hall and Coffee Room near the Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Salary about Rs. 50 a month with free quarters.

Applications with testimonials, &c., to be sent on or about the 20th instant to the HONORARY SECRETARY, care of the Superintendent, Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

Bombay, Tenth August, 1881.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the article POPPY-SEED to the tonnage scale, and that the MEASUREMENT of it will be tested in the godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at eight o'clock a.m.

Owing to WEDNESDAY being a holiday, the testing of the article will take place on THURSDAY, as above stated instead of on WEDNESDAY, as previously advertised.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4th August, 1881.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 hands

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.

MARKETS closed for Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 1,354 tons, Captain J. H. Forback, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Africa, 1,317 tons, Captain E. Dawker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and thirty deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
10	Clan Gordon (s) ..	Torbock	Marseilles.
	Arabia.....	Dowker	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Potomac, to Hull.
Steamer China, to China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macduff (s)—11 bales hides, Sajunbhoy Dattoo ; 1,108 cwts wheat, Ganesh Venayeck ; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass ; 34 cwts coir yarn, Ragsee Amerchund ; 300 cwts coir yarn, Treecamdass Lowjee ; 3971 cwts wheat, Purbut Heerjee ; 1,3031 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut ; 98 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers & Co.

City of Baltimore (s)—355 cwts coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee & Co. ; 250 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut ; 103 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Connemara.—450 cwts rapeseed & 3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Potomac (s)—32,942 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR EUROPE.

Ivanhoe,—1,800 cwts linseed, Sigg. Sulzer & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa (s)—20 bales cotton, Ramgopall Toolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mirzapore (s)—237 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
China (s)—300 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore (s)—70 cwts. ooplates, Ruttonjee Jeewraj ; 200 bales cotton, and 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 100 bales twist, A. Essaff Ali ; 50 bales mule, twist S. N. Talli and Co. ; 300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 50 bales twist, Moolchund Vassanjee ; 50 bales twist, S. Grabbay and Co. ; 294 cwts. cloves, Morally Soomar ; 100 bales twist, and 50 bales cotton, M. Abdoola ; 62 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed ; 50 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck ; 193 pieces ivory, Bundally Esmail ; 17 bales twist, and 35 bales cotton, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy.

Daphne (s)—105 bales cotton, Ramnaron Shewshunker ; 84 bales twist, Tyeb Hajee Joonas.
China (s)—67 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

638-76—Shapurjee and C—Khurshedjee Rustomjee C ama and others vs L. W. G. Carnac and others—C. and B., H. C. and L. and R. V. Hearn.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

233-80—Crawford and B—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Syed Emamoodin Refai and others—Tyebjee and D.—Part heard.

606-78—Craigie L. and O.—A. B. Pinto and others vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—R. V. Hearn.

For further direction.

350-80—In person (a pauper)—Crustnabai vs Namia Crustnajee Warker—In person.

Long Causes.

382-77—Hearn C. and L.—Narrondass Hemraj and others vs Vissondass Hemrai—Craigies L. and O.

525-80—Nanu and H—Muncherjee Jewanjee Punthucky vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Punthucky—Payne and G.

68-80—Crawford and B—S. de Esperance and others vs L. de Souza and others—Tobin and R.

19-81—Smith and F—Manockjee Sorabjee Mehta vs Maneckbai and others.

589-79—H. Bicknell—Itcharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T., and A. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motecvahoo and others vs. Cassibai Hogan—C. and L.

676-79—Muljee and B—Pragjee Morarjee vs Gokaldass Girdhonlal—J. Macfarlane.

614-79—Macfarlane—Hari Vithal Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia and others—Hearn C. and L. and Chalk and W.

196-81—Crawford and B.—Gopaldass Purshotumdass and others vs Chapsey Gopal and others—Smith and F.

230-81—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Krushnalal and another—C. L. and O., H., C. & B. Interpleader suit.

357-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Yeshwont Cannoojee vs Janardhen Purbhotumjee and others—S. Pandurung and Crawford and B.

645-79—Jefferson B. and D. (for pauper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vundrawundass and others—J. Macfarlane and C. and W. (for pauper).

115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridass vs Itchalal Vundrawandass and others—J. Macfarlane.

562-80—Hearn C. and L.—Kessowjee Jadowjee and another vs Vassonjee Hurridass and others—Balkrishna and B.

78-80—In person (a pauper)—Ismail Khan and another vs Ablool Gani and others—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

For consent decree.

272-81—Nanu and H.—Eduljee Nowrujee Attia vs Pestonjee Hazonjee Choksey and others—H. Bicknell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

308-80—R. M. Sayani—Bai Heerbai vs Jan Mahomed Khaluckdina and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard

206-81—Payne and G.—Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala—M. H. Khan.

207-81—M. H. Khan—Bomonjee Eduljee Soonawala vs Bezonjee Eduljee Soonawala—Payne and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

O'Bryen, Lieut., 31st Punjab N.I., on leave, from Peshawar.

AUGUST 8.

Tyler, Lieut.-Col., R. A., from leave, from England.

AUGUST 9.

Nutt, Major, Pol. Dept., on leave, from Wadhwan.
Coates, Lieut., 25th Punjab N. I., on leave, from Ferozpore.
Malcolmson, Col., 3rd Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Arnott, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Nutt, Major, Pol. Dept., on leave, to England.
Coates, Lieut., 25th Punjab N. I., on leave, to England.
Malcolmson, Col., 3rd Sind Horse, on leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C. S., Commr. of the Jubbulpore Div., to be Judl. Commr. of the Central Provinces, vice the Hon'ble C. Grant, C. S., C. S. I.

Mr. F. Venning, C. S., Inspr.-Genl. of Police and Jails in the Central Provinces, to be Commr. of the Jubbulpore Div., vice Mr. Crosthwaite.

Lieut.-Col. J. L. Loch, Depy. Commr. of the 2nd Class, to be Inspr.-Genl. of Police and Jails, vice Mr. Venning.

Maj. A. Bloomfield, Depy. Commr. of the 3rd Class, to be Depy. Commr. of the 2nd Class, vice Lieut.-Col. Loch.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Plowden, Commr. of Excise, Inspr.-Genl. of Registration, and Supdt. of Stamps in the Central Provinces, to be Depy Commr. of the 3rd Class, vice Maj. Bloomfield.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S., Assist. Secy. to the Chief Commr. to be Commr. of Excise, Inspr.-Genl. of Registration, and Supdt. of Stamps, vice Lieut.-Col. Plowden.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., Assist. Commr. of the 3rd Class, to be Assist. Secy. to the Chief Commr., vice Mr. Fraser.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., Supernumerary Assist. Commr., to be Assist. Commr. of the 3rd Class, vice Mr. Anderson.

Mr. H. B. Ward, Offg. Assist. Consvr. of Forests of the 3rd Grade in British Burma, is confirmed in his appointment, from 1st June 1881.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., and Mr. E. C. Buck, C.S., respectively made over and received charge of office of Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept. on the forenoon of 1st inst.

Mr. C. J. Lyall, at present Offg as Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Assam, is appointed to be Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept., from 6th ult.

Mr. C. L. Tupper is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept. during the absence of Mr. C. J Lyall, or until further orders, from the forenoon of 1st inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Henry Beer as in charge of the Vice-Consulate for Portugal at Calcutta.

Mr. W. B. Cracknall, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be 2nd Assist. to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. W. E. Foster, deceased.

Maj. C. Grant, Cant. Magis., Neemuch, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent, 2nd Class, and is posted as Political Agent at Muscat, from the date [illegible] charge, vice Lieut.-Col. S. B. Miles.

[illegible] Gordon, K.C.S.I., Resident in Mysore [illegible] Commr. of Coorg, is granted 3 months' [illegible] leave, from 23rd July 1881, or from such [illegible] may avail himself of it.

[illegible] Standford, C.S., Chief Judge of Mysore [illegible] Commr. of Coorg, is appointed to officiate [illegible] Mysore and Chief Commr. of Coorg, [illegible] of assuming charge, vice Sir James [illegible] to continue to perform the duties of [illegible] of Coorg.

[illegible]ing promotions and changes of rank are [illegible] Graded List of the Political Service, [illegible]tes noted :—

[illegible]. Trevor, Secy. for Berar to the Resident [illegible], to be a Political Agent of the 1st Class, [illegible] 1881.

[illegible]n Biddulph, B.S.C., on special duty at [illegible] be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class,— [illegible]e 1881.

[illegible]-Col. W. F. Kincaid, and Maj. H. P. Pea[illegible]olitical Agents, 2nd Class, substantive *pro [illegible]re*, are confirmed in that rank,—21st July [illegible].

[illegible]pt. W. Loch, Offg. Political Assist, 3rd Class, [illegible] confirmed in that rank, from 13th May 1881, vice Capt. T. Hope, promoted.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., Offg. Political Assist, 3rd Class, to be substantive *pro tempore* in that Grade from 21st July 1881.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments :—Staff Corps. Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India it is notified that admission to the S. C., on probation, on and after the 1st July 1881, will be held to be subject to any regulations which may be made applicable to the S. C., in consequence of the issue of the Royal Warrant for the Pay, Promotion, and Non-effective Pay of the Army, dated 25th June 1881, and taking effect from 1st July 1881.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the P. S. C., from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. Ernest Hunter Bodwell, 2nd Batt, Eas Surrey Regt. Offg. Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infy., Punjab Frontier Force,—28th May 1880.

Commissariat Department.—Lieut. H. Mansfield, Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 3rd Class, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from 4th June 1880.

Lieut. H. Mansfield, Sub.-Assist Commy.-Genl., 3rd Class, and Offg. Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 3rd Class, and Offg. Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 1st Class, to be Sub.-Assist. Commy.-Genl., 2nd Class, from 4th June 1881.

Punjab Frontier Force.—Maj. E. C. Cordrington, S. C., Wing Commdr. and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Punjab Infy., and Offg. Assist. Adjt.-Genl., to be Assist. Adjt.-Genl., vice Maj. J. Davidson, whose tour of staff service has expired. Dated 14th July 1881.

The appointment of Lieut. F. B. Deane, Madras S. C., to the 1st Punjab Infy. notified in G. G. O. No. 204 of 1881, is cancelled.

Volunteer Corps.—The Darjeeling and Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps having been amalgamated, the following appointment is made :—

To be Major Commandant.—Capt W. A. J. Wallace, R. E.

Rangoon Volunteer Artillery Corps.—Lieut. George Wilson, R.N, (retired,) Actg. Port Officer, Rangoon to be Lieut. Commdt., vice Lieut. Arnot, resigned.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut. A. R. Martin, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjt., 5th Goorkha Regt. (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year, under rule I. of the regulations of 1875 from 10th July 1881.

Capt. H. A. Vincent, Bom. S. C., Sqdn. Commdr., 1st Regt., Central India Horse, is allowed leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XXV. of the regulations of 1868, from 25th Mar. 1881.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India—

Maj. (B. Lieut.-Col.) J. W. Ridgeway, Genl. List, Infy., (t. p. a.) for 3 months.

Capt. (Bt. Maj.) H. C. Creak, late 4th E. L. C., (m. c.) for 4 months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal Army.—To be Major—Capt. R. E. S. Smyth, Genl. List, Infy., 2nd Aug., 1881.

Brevet.—To be Colonels—Lieut.-Col. H. H. Lyster, C. B., V. C., Bl. S. C., 1st Oct., 1877.

Lieut.-Col. H. P. Close, B.S.C., —20th March, 1881.

Surgn.-Major J. B. S. Brown, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th Aug., subject to H. M.'s approval :—

From 22nd Feby. 1881, in room of Lieut.-Genl. C. Careton, C. B., succeeded to the Col.'s allowance Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, K. C. B., B. S. C.

G. G. O. No. 450 of 1870, attaching the Northern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes, is cancelled.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. A. Dangerfield, R. N., (retired,) Agent for Govt. Consignments—Calcutta, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, from 18th July 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj. T. C. Manderson, R. E., Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, Mily. Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Supdtg. Engr., Class III, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. W. B. Holmes, R. E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The services of Maj. C. F. Call, R. E., Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., from 1st July 1881.

Mr. C. S. Biscoe, Assist. Traffic Supdt., Class IV, of the Revenue Estabt. of State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director-Genl. of Railways to that under the Govt. of Bombay.

The following transfers of superior Account Officers are ordered :—

Mr. F. E. Godfrey, Depy. Examr., 1st Grade, from Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Mr. A. Grant, Depy Examr, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, from Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Lieut. C. R. Hoskyn, R. E., Depy.-Examr. of Accounts, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examr. of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, during the absence of Mr. R. K. Williams on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. N. G. Priestly, Traffic Dept., Rajputana State Railway, is promoted from the Candidate Class to Class IV of the State Railway Revenue Estabt., from 1st July 1881.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Estabt :—

Mr. W. E. Carbey, on his return from leave, has resumed his appointment as Agent at Hyderabad.

Mr. H. R. Gordon, Actg Accott., Bombay Agency, has obtained leave to Europe.

Mr. J. J. Hills, Accott. at Akyab, has been appointed to Act as Accott. at Bombay Agency.

Mr. A. F. Young, Actg. Accott., Lucknow, has been appointed to act as Agent at Benares, during the absence of Mr. A. F. Carr, on short leave.

Mr. D. E. Burne, Accott., Cawnpore, has been appointed Accott. at Patna.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces, Gazette.*)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Surg. P. M. Grant, M.B., in medical charge of the 1st Regt. Central India Horse, Goona, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from 25th July 1881, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, posted to Central India by Govt. Notification, No. 198, dated 29th May 1881, is appointed Personal Assist. to the Engr.-in-Chief, Bhopal State Railway, from the afternoon of 19th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 249, dated 22nd July 1881, Lieut. C. C. Ellis, R.E., Assist. Engr. 1st Grade, is posted to the Meerut Command, Mily. Works.

Lieut.-Col. A. N. Phillips, Offg. Cant. Magis., 2nd Class, Roorkee, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. D. F. Addis, Assist. Sett. Officer, Jaunpur, is attached to the Jaunpur Dist. as Assist. Magis. and Coll. in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 4.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr. R. W. Trafford, Offg. Depy. Commr., Sirsa, is placed in charge of the Sirsa Sett, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. J. Wilson as Offg. Under-Secy. to Govt. Punjab, in the Revenue Dept.

Maj. G. J. Van Someren, Supernumerary Consvr. of Forests, 3rd Grade, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Punjab, with the rank of Supernumerary Depy. Consvr. of Forests, is posted to the Ravi Div., of which he took charge on the forenoon of 6th July 1881, relieving Mr. F. O. Lemarchand.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of *Punjab Govt. Gazette* Notification No. 2123, dated 17th June 1880, it is hereby notified that the undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by H. M.'s Secy of State for India, as advised in list dated 24th June 1881.

J. Ferguson, M. D., Uncov. Civil Surg. 2 months' furlough.

Mr. T. O. Wilkinson resumed charge of the duties of Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, on the afternoon of 6th July 1881, on return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in *Punjab Govt. Gazette* Notification No. 1879, dated 11th May 1881, relieving Mr. R. Clarke.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. A. Rundle, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is transferred from Mooltan to Kangra Dist., as a temporary arrangement.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order is confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 19th July, appointing Subadar Sadula Khan, of No. 5, Garrison Battery, Subadar-Major to the Artillery of the Punjab Frontier Force, vice Subadar-Maj. Nazzar Khan, of No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, deceased, from 4th April 1881.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

POWELL—TAYLOR—August 8th, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. E. Reynell, Mr. Joseph Powell, of Birmingham, to Miss Adelaide Taylor, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Taylor, Lahore. By licence.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVERS—August 5th, at Wardha, C. P., the wife of Surgeon-Major B. Evers, M. D., of a daughter.
HANDLEY—August 5th, at Bangalore, prematurely, the wife of J. W. Handley, Esq., of a daughter.
HEWITT—At Misrode-Bhopal, the wife of St. Jno. Hewitt, Assistant Engineer on Bhopal State Railway Construction, of a daughter.
LUBY—July 27th, at Kasauli, Punjab, the wife of Captain M. B. Luby, 1st Battalion, the Dorsetshire Regiment, Station Staff Officer, of a daughter.
STRAHAN—August 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Major G. Strahan, R. E., of a daughter.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

LAST CHANCE! LAST CHANCE!! LAST CHANCE!!!

FOR PROCURING THE CELEBRATED
AMERICAN NOVELTIES
At the Company's Branch in Bombay.
THE PREMISES MUST BE VACATED
on SATURDAY, the 10TH AUGUST,
AND
will therefore be closed early on
afternoon of SAME day.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Next to *English Mail* office.)

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1881.

"WOE to Europe," said Napoleon at St. Helena, "when the Czar of Russia wears a beard." The meaning of this Napoleonic utterance was not of course that the state of the European Continent would be affected by the Emperor of Russia's shaving or not shaving ; but the French Emperor had always entertained a high idea of Russian power, and he believed that it was only not irresistible because its chiefs persisted in not animating themselves with a truly national spirit, but on the contrary set themselves against national aspirations as against national customs. This was strikingly shown in the antipathy manifested by successive Russian sovereigns since the time of Peter the Great for that natural face covering, so indispensable, one would think, amid the frosts of Russia, the beard; and the wearing of the beard would, according to Napoleon, be the first sign of a return to fundamental national ideas, and to a determination to work out a truly national policy. The Emperor Alexander III., after himself growing a beard, has now, in truly despotic fashion, ordered beards to be worn by the whole of his army ; and we may be sure that, in the veritable spirit of courtiers, the officers at least will allow their chins and cheeks to exhibit as much hair as they can conveniently grow. The order on the subject of beard growing is not apparently a mere expression of autocratic will ; for the counsellors of the new Emperor belong for the most part to that political coterie which advocates Slavonianism and pan-Slavonianism in connection both with domestic and with foreign affairs. When Peter the Great shortened the caftans and shaved the beards of a large portion of his subjects, he was obliged to leave untouched those who absented themselves from court and from the Government offices. He could deprive of their nobiliary rights those proprietors who refused to enter the State service, and he could compel those who entered the service to remove their beards. But determined malcontents, or resolute patriots, as they would probably call themselves, after a temporary compliance with the requirements of the autocrat, could remain in the country, beyond the reach of the Imperial razor : and thus there has always existed a certain number of old-fashioned, thorough-going Russians who have lived as much as possible at a distance from the Governmental centres, and who have indulged during their retirement in the luxury of letting their beards grow.

By Russians of a religious and semi-fanatical type the act of shaving has always been regarded as a sin. God, they say, made man in his own image ; and deliberately to deface the presumed resemblance is, according to their view, nothing less than impious. Apart, too, from these devout enthusiasts, there has always been a party of Russians impressed with the belief that all Peter's so-called "reforms" were steps in the wrong direction. Russia, maintained these Slavophils (as they would be called in the present day), had when Peter the Great ascended the throne a civilization of her own which, though it differed from the civilization of Western Europe, was not for that reason inferior to it. The Russia of the period before Peter possessed, indeed, a certain number of local institutions which in the midst of his sweeping reforms disappeared ; and she had even the machinery of a national assembly which, on very important occasions, was called together to aid the sovereign with its counsels, or to decide grave questions in his absence. The beard-wearing Russians never ceased in their seclusion to regret the abolition of this species of parliament, though as a matter of fact it was never in any formal manner abolished ; the Russian Emperors from the time of Peter simply omitted to call it together. The bearded ones have always, moreover, laid stress on the fact, more apparent than real, that by depriving the upper classes of their natural facial appendages Peter separated them from the great mass of the peasantry, who have never been called upon to crop either their garments or any portion of their hair. It was only when the peasant was taken as a recruit that he was for the first time subjected to the operations of the regimental barber ; and this humiliation, as the primitive moujik considered it, is henceforth to be spared him. The adoption of beards throughout Russia, unless an exception is still to be made for the members of the civil service, may fairly, then, be regarded as a sign of what may be called "nationalism ;" and whether or no Europe will have cause to regret the fact, the Emperor of Russia now, in the full Napoleonic sense of the words, "wears a beard."

The intensely national character about to be given to the Russian army may be looked upon as one of the natural results of the emancipation of the serfs. In former times military service was dreaded by the Russian peasant as the greatest evil that could befall him. He was enlisted for twenty years ; the discipline to which he was subjected in the ranks was terribly severe ; and in a great majority of cases he never, when he had once quitted his village in charge of the recruiting sergeant, had any chance of seeing it again. He now passes but a few years with the colours ; and as every peasant who is not infirm or otherwise incapacitated for bearing arms has to enter the army, military service is no longer felt as a special hardship. It is said, too, that the uniform is to be altered so as to assimilate it as much as possible to the ordinary garb of the husbandman ; a measure which, besides being in full harmony with the national idea, will leave the soldier the free use of his limbs. Unless he is instructed seriously in the use of the rifle the Russian soldier will scarcely, as an individual, be found more formidable in his loose caftan and with a full beard, than he has hitherto been found in his tight-fitting garb, imitated from the Germans, and with his shaven face. But in a political sense the idea of nationalising the Russian army is probably a sound one. Even as far back as the Crimean war the experiment of clothing a few regiments from among the peasants of the crown was tried, and tried with success ; for apart from its exploits against the enemy, as to which history says nothing, the corps of peasant riflemen was exceedingly popular in Russia itself, and a certain number of Slavophils recommended even then that uniforms of a national character should be introduced into the army generally. The nationalising of the Russian army must, however, be looked upon as a political rather than as a military measure. Provided the dress be not so tight as to cramp his movements, the soldier can march as well and fire as well, in one garb as in another. But whereas hitherto, since the time of Peter—since the existence, that is to say, of standing armies in Russia—the Tsar has had to depend upon a force torn from the villages amidst sobs and shrieks, he will under the system of universal service and of universal beard wearing lean upon an innumerable body of armed peasantry which, apart from the question of numbers, will probably be quite as useful as the old force in resisting the foreign enemy ; while being more loyal, or at least more spontaneous and more genuine in its feelings of loyalty, it will be far more efficacious for the suppression of domestic disturbances.

THE Resolution of Government on the subject of octroi taxation in the Bombay Presidency, which has just been published, will interest the members of the Chamber of Commerce, who have done so much to get this method of transit duties removed. The facts disclosed will be more interesting, however, than satisfactory. The Resolution of the Government of India on the subject issued in 1877 was so clear, and laid down such strict rules for the guidance of municipalities in levying their octroi duties, that the Chamber of Commerce had good reason to believe that their remonstrances had not been in vain. It is rather surprising to find now, however, that the orders of Government have been very generally disregarded, and the Bombay Government is compelled to observe : "Excepting in the Southern Division, Government cannot express entire satisfaction with the progress which has been made in carrying out the reiterated orders of the Government of India on the subject of octroi taxation. Taxation schedules have been greatly altered for the better; but even yet the perfectly plain principles which are stated in para. 2 of this Resolution are not thoroughly enforced." The fact is that the municipalities generally have not only taxed articles which the Government have declared must not be taxed, but have made, besides, such stringent rules regarding refunds, that the octroi is made a transit duty, and of a very severe nature. The great offender is, as before, Sind, of which Government states : "The most serious attention of the Commissioner in Sind is requested to the facts above stated, which Government trust will convince him of the absolute necessity of early and radical reform. His Excellency in Council is thoroughly well aware that reform in such a matter is a very difficult task ; but municipal committees should clearly understand and face the fact that they have before them but one alternative : they must either amend their principles and rates of taxation themselves, or they will furnish grounds for the legislative interference of the Supreme Government." We notice that the special thanks of Government are given to Mr. Crawford "for the vigour and ability with which he has controlled municipal administration" in the Southern Division. We trust that in the interests of trade, on which the prosperity of the country so much depends, Government will keep that watchful care over this matter which its great importance demands. If one municipality were made to suffer by losing its municipal privileges as a punishment for its disregard of the orders of the Supreme Government, the others would soon mend their ways.

WHEN the Staff Corps was first formed Colonel Chesney, in his "Indian Polity," thus hit on a very serious blot in its constitution, and time has proved how true his words were. He said : "It appears, therefore, that those officers who henceforward enter the Staff Corps, in view to take civil employment, will virtually quit the Army, and that although holding military rank, and continuing to receive military promotion, they will henceforth be soldiers only in name. In the course of time the officers on this extraordinary footing will constitute one-half of the whole Indian Army. A body so constituted will surely form a remarkable specimen of military organization." Unfortunately, familiarity rubs off any sense of strangeness or incongruity which first impressions are apt to excite, and people are so accustomed to the strange jumble of soldiers and departmental officers contained in the Staff Corps that it has long ceased to be either remarkable or remarked on. Further on, Colonel Chesney remarks that under the above circumstances "military rank would cease to denote a military man ; it would merely denote an official serving the Indian Government in some capacity or other." This has also come to pass, and the number of men—it would be wrong to call them soldiers—who are steadily rising to the highest grades of military rank, while performing the most peaceable and humdrum duties of civil life, is something surprising ; and the ludicrous part of it is that many of these gentlemen either despise the military rank so lavishly bestowed upon them, or else affect to despise it. Here is a case in point. A captain in the Staff Corps, having a civil appointment the pay of which is consolidated, is promoted to major on completing twenty years' service. Now, this accession of rank brings with it no increase of pay. On the contrary the newly made major is mulcted of one thousand rupees as a donation to the Military Fund, to which he henceforward pays a higher subscription. These things cause him to grumble so much, that the only thing which would make him grumble more would be to stop his military promotion altogether. Congratulate a man of this sort on his accession to rank, and he will plainly tell you that he would as soon be without it, that rank without pay is not worth having, and more arguments to the same effect. Now, while it is certainly true that the man who speaks thus slightingly of military rank would bitterly resent being placed on a separate list and condemned to be plain "Mr." for the rest of his life, it is a fact that the best class of military civilians feel they are in a false position. Having taken up a certain line, they are willing to abide by the consequences, and do not wish to be alternately soldier or civilian, as may suit their pocket. But we shall probably be told that this is a very narrow and one-sided view of the question. The names of Outram, Lawrence, and Nicholson will be cited to show that it is precisely the mingled military and civil training which has produced those soldier statesmen whose splendid careers are the admiration of their countrymen. To this we can only reply that the times which produced such men have gone by as completely as the system under which they rose to eminence. It must be remembered that in the days of the Honourable Company every officer was posted to a regiment, to which he belonged permanently. If he got a civil appointment he did not give up his regiment ; but if his regiment was ordered on service he threw up his appointment and joined it at once. Thus an officer did not cease to be a soldier when he accepted a civil appointment. Now, however, all is changed. Under the Staff Corps *régime* an officer may rise to be a general without ever putting on his uniform ; wars may rage, but he can still pursue the even tenour of his way, trying bazaar cases, looking after conservancy arrangements, nursing little Rajas, or what not. The regimental officer returns from an arduous campaign, having been made a brevet lieutenant colonel for his good service. Of what use is it to him ? His friend, who has been trying bazaar cases all the time, is also a lieutenant colonel. Both go to England, and there is nothing to distinguish between the colonel who is a soldier and the colonel who is not. Now, we ask if this be not the way to bring military rank into contempt. It used to be a joke against the Americans that every second man in their army was a colonel. Are we not in some danger of incurring the same ridicule ourselves ?

THERE are few advertisements in newspapers in this country that catch the eye more frequently than those relating to that invaluable animal "the perfectly trained charger, quiet on parade, and warranted to stand fire." And yet we fear that these inestimable animals do not always answer the expectations formed of them. Readers of "The Dilemma" will remember the horse of Major Dumble, commanding the 76th Bengal N. I., and how, just as the regiment was marching past the Brigadier, in presence of the whole station, with Dumble in front, his brute of a charger suddenly took to backing, and steadily backed into the advancing regiment, thereby throwing it into inextricable confusion. Many a gallant officer's days are embittered for him by the extraordinary pranks his charger plays him. To the ordinary observer the majority of chargers appear quiet even to the verge of sluggishness ; but perhaps they are like the famous animal Charles Lever tell us of, the flea-bitten mare that old Dr. Drake of Dronestown used to drive in his gig. "She was forty if she was an hour ; she was quiet and docile from the day she was foaled ; all the whipping in the world could'nt shake her into five miles an hour ; and yet the Doctor had her surrounded with every precaution and appliance that would have suited a regular runaway. There were safety-reins and kicking-straps, and double traces without end,—and all to restrain a poor old beast that only wanted to be left alone, and drag out her tiresome existence in the jog-trot she was used to. 'Ah, you don't know her as well as I do,' the doctor would say. 'She's a devil at heart, and if she didn't know it was useless to resist, she'd smash everything behind her. She looks quiet enough, but *that* doesn't impose upon *me*.'" So probably the secret belief cherished by many a field officer that his apparently quiet old nag is, like Dr. Drake's, an untameable devil at heart, may account for some of those extraordinary measures of precaution taken to subdue the high-mettled animal before a brigade parade. Friends may smile, but the rider knows that nothing makes the old grey stand fire like cutting off the supplies of gram.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

THIS is rather a dull week as regards military matters ; indeed, I might with little exaggeration say that it would be a blank week were it not for the Wimbledon contest. That is going on merrily, and will close on Saturday. The particulars of the winners you will see in the daily papers. The Wimbledon meeting, however, suggests to me a lesson. During the earlier period of the competition some of the scores were very indifferent owing to the gusty weather, yet the shooting was not stopped. Why, then, should the line be allowed, within certain limits, to pick weather and periods of the day ? On active service you must take your chance of weather and hour, and it is desirable that soldiers should be practised in shooting as often under unfavourable as under favourable circumstances. Naturally officers strive to avoid unfavourable conditions on account of the eager competition for prizes and a place on the general merit liist of the Army. I would therefore abolish regimental and army prizes, and would publish no comparative table of merit. The company prizes may be retained with advantage, for practically all the competitors would fire under the same conditions. Again, I would spread the time of instruction by devoting only the morning or afternoon of the day to shooting, instead of striking a company off duty altogether. I would likewise increase largely the number of rounds for firing at unknown distances at objects resembling in size and shape those which would be fired at in action. Of course there should be a fair amount of field firing by battalions. Finally, I would construct *in* each lines a covered rifle-gallery, where the men could practice at any time and in any dress, paying only a nominal sum for the cartridges expended. I think, by the way, that the time has come when regimental musketry instructors should be abolished, and all instruction should be imparted by the company officers.

The Commandant of the School of Instruction for the auxiliary forces in the Home District is always President of the board for the examination of Militia subalterns for promotion to the rank of lieutenant. In that capacity he is, I am informed, harsh, overbearing, and given to rejecting candidates for very insufficient reasons. I have reason to know that the authorities have their eye upon him, and I should not be surprised at his

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, AUGUST 10, 5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1 7⅞ received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51½d. per ounce market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper 85⅜; Four-and-a-half ditto 91⅞.

SOUTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

All remains quiet in Kandahar, though some discontent is reported among the Duranis on account of forcible enlistments and the close search being made for arms, with which Ayoub Khan is said to be badly provided.

Reinforcements are said to be on their way from Kabul to Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AMIR AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, denied that the Amir had begged the British Government to retain Kandahar for one year longer, in order to secure his position.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

Advices from Durban state that the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers has been completed, and that the South African Republic has been proclaimed.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

The Court of Queen's Bench has ordered a new trial in the case of Clarke *vs.* Bradlaugh.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Government would deal with the Bradlaugh difficulty next session.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg had been officially informed that the country immediately surrounding Askabad is the southern boundary of the Tekke oasis annexed by Russia, and that General Skobeleff's successor, General Rohebergh, has established his headquarters at Askabad. Our Ambassador had also been informed that there may be a few troops at Gowars, and that some had advanced even as far as Fultabad, but had returned. Sir Charles further said that, pending more exact information, he must decline to express an opinion as to whether, or how far, the Russian advance had trenched upon Persian territory.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The House of Commons last night brought up the report on the amendments of the Lords on the Irish Land Bill. Those amendments affecting the principle of the Bill were rejected by large majorities.

The House then agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

THE GOA TREATY.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that, according to reports on Portuguese authority, the results of the Goa Treaty were very satisfactory. He stated that he was awaiting a report on the subject from the Indian Government.

RELEASE OF THE *DAILY NEWS* CORRESPONDENT FROM MERV.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph in its issue of to-day stating that Mr. O'Donovan, its special correspondent at Merv, has been released, and has arrived at Meshed.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co. s. s. Teheran, with the outward English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock last night, and the same company's steamer Mongolia, for Galle and Calcutta, at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, AUGUST 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Patna, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, left here on the evening of the 8th inst.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dholera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8¼ ,, do.	7-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅝
4 ,, Rupee Paper	85⅛
4½ ,, do.	91½
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅜
Bar Silver	51½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅜
Oriental Bank Shares	£23
Chartered ,, do.	£24-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£48

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The sum of about £310,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Italy.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUGUST 10, 6-35 A. M.

French mail-steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, right.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, right.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 9.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·8 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

At 6 a.m.	78·6
,, 10 a.m.	81·6
,, 2 p.m.	77·9
,, 4 p.m.	79·8

WE are informed by the Eastern Telegraph Company that the Suez route is now open.

THE Lahore paper hears from Lucknow that the 72nd Highlanders have received orders to prepare for a move to Aden.

WE hear that the Hon. Mr. Grant is to succeed Sir A. Lyall in the Foreign office.

THE 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, at Mooltan, will probably take the place of the 1st Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment, in the brigade which is in future to be always kept in readiness in the Punjab for active service. It should be well understood that recent Afghan complications have nothing whatever to do with this arrangement. The Commander-in-Chief, with the cordial assent of the Government, decided many months ago that a brigade should always be on a service footing as regards transport, &c., in the Punjab; and this arrangement is now being carried out. The rumours which have got afloat as to the intention of the Government to send a brigade to Quetta are quite without foundation.

SURGEON-MAJOR RADDOCK, 22nd Native Infantry, at Mecan Meer, has been ordered to Allahabad, to officiate as Medical Store-keeper at the depot there. Surgeon Deane takes medical charge of the 22nd Native Infantry.

COLONEL PROCTER, lately officiating as Cantonment Magistrate, for Colonel Wheler, at Cawnpore, will shortly be transferred to a similar appointment at Benares.

THE importation of machinery for gold mining is beginning to tell upon the trade returns of the Madras Presidency. In the first months April, May, and June this year the machinery imported into Madras was valued at Rs. 330,265, or more than five times as much as in the corresponding months last year.

THE report of an insurrection against the Maharaja of Manipur is confirmed by our (*Englishman's*) latest advices from Kachar. The Maharaja, who is getting the best of the struggle, is dealing with the rebels in a manner worthy of King Theebaw, and has already, it is said, cut off any number of heads, among them that of one chief. It is not yet known who is the leader of the insurrection.

THE *Pioneer* is anxious to know who is the officer of the Medical Department who obtained £200 from the India Office for expenses incurred in perfecting his army dooly, and remarks that Dr. Forbes Watson was paid £2,914 for his work on the food grains of India and his cotton ginning experiments,—rather an expensive way of procuring information.

THE Assam Railway, referred to in the Reuter telegram published a day or two ago as having been so successfully launched on the London market, is a line of about eighty miles in length, to be constructed by the Assam Railway and Trading Co., Ld., for the purpose of opening out and working the rich coal fields and timber resources at Makum. The line, which is to be on the metre gauge, will extend from the bank of the Brahmaputra at Dibrugarh, along the Government road towards Sadya, the terminus being at the Talup Tea Estate. A branch line of about 20 miles in length will connect the Makum coal fields with the main line. Government engages to give a subsidy of Rs. 100,000 per annum if the revenue from the railway does not yield a dividend of 5 per cent. on the railway capital. This subsidy is to remain current for 20 years. Government has given the company a lease of the Makum coal fields, estimated at 30 square miles, for 20 years, renewable on favourable terms. The quantity of coal available is very large, and the quality, according to the records of the Geological Department, is much superior to that of any other coal in India, the percentage of fixed carbon being large, and the ash left of very small quantity. A licence to cut and trade in timber gives the concessionaire the right to the Nahor and other forests in the vicinity of Makum. This concession is also to be current for 20 years.

IN connection with the proposed additional municipal taxation in Simla, which has given rise to a great amount of dissatisfaction, and to protest against which a public meeting was held at Benmore on Saturday, the following notice has been largely circulated at Simla :—"Another addition to our municipal taxation is announced! Last year it was octroi; this year it is conservancy! The local taxation of Simla is already heavier than that of any other station in India. Our municipal committees of Lahore, Murree, &c., the ratepayers have their representatives; in Simla there is no elective element whatever. And what is the result of this system? Palpable and purposeless waste of municipal funds; rates of provisions enormously enhanced; vexatious interference of all kinds with the rights of traders and occupiers; the interests of the many subordinated to the convenience of the few. Sanction is asked for a loan of two lakhs from a bank, to build what is called a town-hall; but it is really to provide a theatre, ball-room, &c. It is not thought necessary to tell the public at what rate of interest the money is to be borrowed. If the purpose is *bonâ fide* a public purpose, why does Government refuse to lend the money? If the Kursaal scheme is to be financially remunerative, why cannot a company be persuaded to carry it out? If not, why is the community to be taxed for objects which are not really public objects? The Ridge, the main lung of Simla, is to be blocked by this range of buildings!"

THE city of Mecca is reported to be in a very disturbed state: there appears to be a running fight going on between the inhabitants of the different quarters in which arms are freely used; several men have been killed, and the number of wounded is large. Fighting takes place almost daily. There is nothing of a political character in this fighting; it is said to be the result of intrigues and jealousy. The Grand Shereef, quite indifferent as to what takes place in Mecca, has gone to enjoy the cool air of Madda, a summer resort on the Taif road. The Governor-General is in Mecca, but he is either unable or unwilling to check the disorder. The Taif road is held by robber bands; yet it is unjust to call the men who have closed the road robbers, for they were peaceable occupiers of the soil till Abdul Montalib's followers went and seized their camels and sheep, and they were refused restitution by the Grand Shereef and the Governor-General, to whom they appealed for justice. Robbed by the authorities, they became robbers themselves, and almost one of their first acts was to steal the daughter of Abdul Montalib while on her way from Mecca to Taif; ten of her followers were killed, and all her valuables taken. People proceeding to Taif have now either to pay for leave to pass, or have to go by by-ways.

M. BRUGSCH, conservator of the Boulak Museum, has returned from Thebes with the contents of 20 sarcophagi recently discovered behind the ancient Palace of Queen Hatason. Amongst some 5,000 antiquities which have been obtained the most remarkable are several mummies in a perfect state of preservation, and of considerable historical interest.

THE London *Daily News* says a correspondent has called its attention to what certainly seems a case of considerable hardship. The paper states the case as follows :—"Mr. Tagore, a native member of the Civil Service of India, was nominated last April to be Judge at Surat, being transferred to that place from Shikarpore. But when Mr. Tagore arrived at Surat to take up his appointment, he was informed that an English Judge had been since selected, and that he was therefore superseded, and would be sent to Kanara. Surat is, we believe, a far pleasanter station, besides being the centre of a much more important district than Kanara, and Mr. Tagore not unnaturally felt aggrieved. But the only answer to his complaint which the Bombay Government would give was that the new arrangement was in the public interest, and could not be reconsidered. The curious part of the story is, however, not the refusal of the authorities to alter their decision, but their persistance in disregarding a settlement already made. Sir James Fergusson and his Council must be assumed to have had all the necessary information before them when they fixed on Mr. Tagore to be Judge of Surat, and some reason should surely be stated to account for their having changed their minds. The semi-official version of the matter appears to admit all the facts which have been supplied to us, and attributes the cancelling of Mr. Tagore's appointment to the influence of the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westrop. It would be a great pity if the natives of Bombay were led to think that they could not reckon on getting fair play from the Government. It has been suggested in one of the Indian papers that there is an assistant Judge at Surat, and that the strong objection is felt to putting an Englishman under a native. We do not believe that such can be the true reason for Mr. Tagore's abrupt removal. But, considering how important it is that competent natives should, in accordance with the terms of the Royal Proclamation in 1858, be employed in the public service, and encouraged to take the necessary trouble and incur the requisite expenditure for that end, it is much to be regretted that any cause should be given them for supposing that when they have succeeded their interests will be postponed to those of their European colleagues. The circumstances seem to require further elucidation."

THE *Irishman* newspaper (Dublin) has been purchased by Mr. Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, thus placing the whole of the so-called National journals of Ireland under the control of the Land League.

A DISCOVERY of great interest to antiquarians and students of the early history of the human race has just been made at Hallef, near Salzpurg. A tumulus has there been opened, containing a large quantity of human bones and other relics, including bronze rings of various sizes and workmanship, knives, corals, amber, and numerous other trinkets. The most important object among the remains is a skull of massive build and unusual shape, and with the teeth in an excellent state of preservation. The mound where the discovery was made is believed to have been the burial place of members of an ancient Celtic race.

THE French Government has entered into a Treaty with the Chief of Amadoo, Senegal, whereby France is authorised, to the exclusion of all other Powers, to found stations and open up roads to the Niger. A French Representative will reside in Segoo, which will be placed under the Protectorate of France. It is intended to run a railway up the valley of the Senegal towards Bamakoo, upon the Niger, by which means communication will be established with the Upper Soudan.

THE following significant announcement has been published in the *Republique Française* :—"The agents of the French Government charged with the duty of preparing in London the elements of a new Treaty of Commerce between France and England have returned to Paris within the last few days. It was supposed that a definitive result was more remote than ever. We learn, however, that the English Government, which henceforth admits without contestation the principle of specific duties demands the resumption of the negotiations, which this time will take place in Paris, as at the time of the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Cobden. The business is therefore about to enter a new stage, and—*on ne saurait trop s'en féliciter.*

THE Russo-Chinese Treaty, which replaces that concluded by Chung How at Livadia, is not yet published, and its details are kept rigorously secret. But the *Turkestan Gazette* professes to give the new boundary between the two Empires in the disputed territory of Ili; and its information is in all probability trustworthy. It may be remembered that the refusal of China to ratify the work of her Plenipotentiary was due chiefly to the fact that Chung How had been induced to give up to Russia the better part of the Kuldja territory, including the Valley of the Tekkes and certain passes in the Tian Shan. In the new Treaty the Court of Pekin has carried its point, and regained this valuable slip of land, though at what sacrifice we are yet unaware. The towns of Old and New Kuldja, or Ili, with all that lies to the east of them, come once more under the sceptre of the Boodokhan, the line being drawn, according to the above authority, from the town of Bedjin to the south and south-west to the Tian Shan, rounding off the Russian province of Semiretchinsk, by the absorption of a comparatively insignificant portion of Chinese territory. A Military Commission has already inquired into the means necessary for fortifying the new Russian frontier, and a scientific expedition has left by this time.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	59	52	61	63	55	81	60	73
Aug. 9 Tuesday	0	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Wednesday	..	..	0	60	0	60	0	80
Total	59	54	62	23	56	41	61	53
Aug. 10, 1880	41	81	44	94	37	86	41	63

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th August, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·733
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·875
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·2
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	512
Fall of Rain*	0·02
Total fall during month	14·38
,, ,,	59·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(10th August, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·575	83·5	w	25	0·00
Surat	·721	77·0	w	23	0·75
Bombay	·770	81·9	W W	21	0·07
Ratnagiri	·811	80·3	W S W (modte.	..	0·62
Karwar	·846	81·1	S W (modte.	..	0·23
Mangalore	·868	81·4	W N W	2	1·36
Calicut	·902	79·6	calm	6	0·29
Cochin	·911	79·0	N E.	1	0·23
Masulipatam	·720	85·0	S W	..	0·08
Madras	·795	81·5	S W	7	0·00
Negapatam	·817	81·0	S W	6	0·14

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway :—

DIVISION No. 2.

Dates.	Broach.		Baroda.		Mehmadabad.		Ahmedabad.	
	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.	Ins.	Cts.
Previously reported.	26	17	30	51	25	13	24	66
Aug. 3	1	4	2	45	2	65	2	10
do. 4	0	1	0	22	1	58	0	15
do. 5	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	64
do. 6	0	2	0	3	0	6	0	6
do. 7	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	63
Total	27	37	33	79	29	53	28	26

Dates.	Viramgam.		Wadhwan.		Kharaghora.	
	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.	Ins.	Cents.
Previously reported.	21	10	11	8	17	31
Aug. 3	3	61	0	62	0	64
do. 4	0	0	0	9	0	16
do. 5	0	20	0	0	0	56
do. 6	0	0	0	28	0	17
do. 7	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	2 7	91	12	7	18	89

CRICKET.

B. V. R. *VERSUS* GYMKHANA.

A MATCH was played yesterday (Bank holiday) between the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the Gymkhana, twelve a side. The Gymkhana team went in first, and in fact it might almost be said they were the only ones who did go in, as they kept possession of the wickets from about eleven o'clock till half-past five. A considerable number of runs was to be expected to result from such a long innings, and a very respectable total was obtained, exceeding the double century. The greater part of the runs were put on during the heavy rain that fell from about 2 p.m. to 3-30. When an adjournment was made for tiffin about one o'clock, some forty runs had been scored for three wickets. Almost immediately play had been resumed after tiffin rain began to fall heavily, but the game was continued, though all in the field were soon soaked to the skin. It was impossible to bowl or field a ball decently; the batsmen even found it difficult to hold their bats, and every now and then, when a vigorous swipe to leg was attempted, player and willow parted company. While the rain continued the score was raised from 40 to 130 without a wicket being taken. Hills and Baker stuck together so long that it almost seemed as if they could not be parted; but at last Baker put a ball into point's hands, and retired, with a well-merited 37 to his credit. Hills remained at the wickets for some time longer and ran up a total of 73—a very well played innings—before his wicket fell to a ball which went in off his leg. The next best scores were 17 by Steel (run out), 13 by Harrison, and 12 by Forrest (also run out). Captain Wyer took five wickets. A shower of rain came up after the innings was over, and there was a very bad light; but the Volunteers went in and the wickets till six o'clock, with the result that they lost two wickets for 17 runs—Captain Tennent being caught at short leg by Mr. Forrest off the first ball bowled, and Volunteer Harrington being bowled by Mr. Slater. Scores :—

GYMKHANA.

L. W. Forrest, run out	12
J. Macrae, b Wyer	0
F. L. Steel, run out	17
G. Hills, b Harrington	73
W. A. Baker, ct Proudfoot, b Whitehead	37
G. F. Nicholson, ct Wyer, b Harrington	7
W. Lang, b Whitehead	9
H. E. Harrison, ct Wyer	13
R. S. Campbell, b Wyer	4
A. Carnegy, ct Harrington, b Wyer	0
C. Webber, not out	5
E. M. Slater, b Wyer	9
b 6; lb 2; wides 8	16
Total	293

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets.	Wides
Whitehead	142	45	15	2	2
Wyer	173	78	9	5	0
Proudfoot	31	11	2	0	1
Sharp	22	10	0	0	0
Harrington	71	40	2	2	1
Mackenzie	17	10	0	0	0

VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. Tennent, ct Forrest, b Steel	0
Vol. W. E. Young, not out	7
Vol. H. E. Harrington, b Slater	5
Capt. Wyer, not out	4
Leg bye	1
Total	17

Lieut. Whitehead, Capt. Proudfoot, Colr. Sergt. W. George, Vols. McMeekin, Stiven, D. McKenzie, and Greaves.

M. BERGER DE PLACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to the letter of Signor Agrati, published in your issue of Tuesday, I beg to state that I undertook to pay him the amount of his claim against M. De Place out of the latter's share of the profits of two entertainments to be given on July 30 and August 6. The first performance took place, and M. De Place's share amounted to Rs. 34-9, after deducting Rs. 25, which I paid him for gharree hire for his wife to attend rehearsals. This Rs 34-9 I paid to Signor Agrati, after his refusing to allow me to deduct a sum of Rs. 25 which M. De Place owed me. The statement that I announced my intention of satisfying my own claim, and paying him nothing at all, has therefore as much truth as can be extracted from the above true version of my interview with Signor Agrati. If he questions my account of the expenses of the entertainment given on July 30, my books are open to his inspection.

Now that the bill has been paid, it is not of much importance; but I should like it to be known that I gave the undertaking to pay M. De Place's bill in the manner mentioned above, on the understanding that he was not to be turned out of the hotel, which, however, was done with business-like promptness directly Signor Agrati secured my signature.

The performance on the 6th August could not take place owing to the action taken by Signor Agrati.

With reference to the insulting allusions to me in the letter in question, I would merely remark that I have been eight years in India, and that I have always paid my way. At the present moment I am in Bombay, paying off debts which should have been satisfied by a gentleman with whom I was, unfortunately for myself, lately associated in management.—I am, &c.,

GEO. NORVILLE.

38, Hornby-row, August 10.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the letter of M. De Place, which appeared in your columns this morning, I simply request the individual to point out, in a *court of law*, in what particular my statement (which, by the way, was not an attempt to extenuate my conduct, as that needed no extenuation) regarding his imprisonment is either false or exaggerated, and I shall be most happy to substantiate every item contained therein. I shall not further intrude upon your valuable space, or weary the public by any more communications in regard to this affair. Thanking you for your impartial courtesy in giving both sides a hearing,—I have, &c.,

Bombay, August 10. G. AGRATI.

*** We cannot publish any more letters on this subject. ED. *B. G.*

OUR SONS, AND WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you started the question yourself—our sons, and where to send them—you will, I fear, have to put up with a lot of suggestions and ideas. "Lieut.-Colonel," in your issue of the 5th, merely points out a school which *is*, I think, already well known as one of the few institutions where a not very rich but not very poor man's son can receive an excellent education at a comparatively cheap cost, while, if I remember rightly, the purport of your article was to discover what employment such lads could find who, not being rich enough to appear for the Civil Service and Army examinations, are obliged to leave school after passing out of the highest class.

The Melcombe Regis School does teach for the Civil Service and Army examinations, and, as it has been working for some time, has, I doubt not, a class of about thirty or forty for the former,—we won't consider the Army at present. But where boys receive the divided attention of their teachers, what can be the chances of success out of this number in one year, or even two years, when any coach will tell you what amount of special time and attention he has had to devote to such lads whom he has carefully selected from many offers, and then only brought them up to the examination requirements with difficulty? But even admitting the Melcombe Regis School passes three or four every year, the parents of the other lads may not be able to keep them any longer at such an expense as 65 guineas. He is called back home, say India; and what are you to do with him? What are the openings for him to start life in? There are none except such ministerial appointments as Government clerkships and police inspectorships, &c., whose emoluments are not so much as you have upon your son's education per month. If I had a son and could not afford to educate him for the larger examinations, I should allow him to graduate into one of the Universities, and then apprentice him to a mercantile house anywhere in England for a term of five years, either free or for a small pay; and after that give him a pair of boots and a walking stick, and tell him to look out for himself. There are many houses in England where young men are required with good business experience and ability to correspond in different languages, either for home or foreign service. At present the young Germans, with such qualifications, are readily taken up in England, America, India, Australia, and the business centres on the Continent. Why cannot young Englishmen emulate or even supplant them, with better opportunity every way, considering that almost all correspondence is done in English now?

Besides, I would suggest the railways, where covenanted men get on well—practical engineering for employment in Native States—a knowledge of agriculture, where a little capital will make you a landlord in any of the hill countries—and others that need not be enumerated. Instead of having the one idea of flopping their sons into Government situations, if fathers would only make up their minds to keep them out of it, and find something else [illegible] lucrative [illegible] no dashing, I think there need hardly be any anxiety as to what our sons will become.

Nagpore, Aug. 7. CHASBY.

ANOTHER BLOW FOR LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though it's a far cry from this to Bombay, there may yet be time for me to put in one word more of warning *apropos* of a paragraph in your *Summary* of June 21st, relating to that dreadful subject, the Kamathipura drainage. The "vile bodies" of the unlucky Kamathipurians have so long been experimented on by engineers, sanitarians, and doctors of sorts, that probably they are now past praying for, seeing that the mortality of the district is revealed by your last census to have reached the murderous rate of 50 per *mille*. From the comparatively brief para. before me, it is not easy to tell what further your corporators at that date intended to do regarding that ill-fated ward; but I gather that—somewhat after the fashion described in the "Newcastle Apothecary:" "as one shake would not do they gave him two"—some of your earnest sanitary authorities are anxious to finish the Kamathipurians once for all by completing the "scientific drainage" of that ward, turning the "perilous stuff" in the sewers, then taking the last and fatal step of supplying "house-connections." Now, as I have said, the wretched Kamathipurians are doomed; but let me put in one last plea on behalf of the other 650,000 souls in Bombay, before your corporators, for the sake of completeness and symmetry, finally resolve to commit the hideous blunder of honeycombing your tropical city's subsoil with a gigantic reticulation of poison retorts. That farcical "scientific committee" which, about 1878, lent itself to assist Sir Richard Temple in carrying out the behests of the highly influential but ignorant Army Sanitary Commission which holds sway here at Westminster, neither took nor sought for evidence relating to the one vital question at stake. So let me offer a fragment of evidence now which is surely as scientific as any that the courtier Surgeon-General of the period collected at that time. My extract is from the *British Medical Journal* of two or three months back. I take the liberty of italicising a phrase here and there for the benefit of those of your corporators whose eyes are still obscured by the cloud of talk about drainage, which is quite different work from "sewerage by water-carriage," that they seem to be on the eve of finally adopting to their own lasting reproach :—

"One of the sanitary precautions most urgently needed at the present day is a means of preventing sewer-gas from entering houses. In the face of the continual sanitary improvements, diarrhœa, infantile and adult, typhoid poisoning, pseudo-diphtheric throat affections, &c., are still extensively fatal, and often most suddenly so. In the houses of the rich as well as of the poor. It has been noticed in some well-sewered towns that since the introduction of sewers *such diseases appear to be on the increase*; and it is especially to be noted that they haunt localities most dry, and, apparently, most removed from sources of infection of the soil, the air, or of the water. Some crucial examples have been observed in the best houses in Edinburgh, and in the best districts of London, as well as in regard to provincial towns. It is impossible not to attribute this prevailing plague of sewer-gas in houses to *the introduction of the water-closet system in connection with arterial drainage by sewers.* Remedies such as the relaying of sewers, a thorough system of ventilation of the soil-pipes, and the introduction of improved forms of water-closet, and well-devised traps, are indicated as radical; and wherever these can be applied, they ought to be. On the other hand, it is often found that such remedies are very costly and difficult of application, involving such an outlay upon leaschold premises, that it is practically found very difficult to induce householders to adopt them, even when serious outbreaks of illness or chronic suffering from *throat affections, headaches, and other indications of sewer-gas poisoning* have attracted attention to this frequent source of disease. Again, where well-trapped and well-placed water-closets have been introduced, it is certain that, with such system of drainage, what are intended to be sewers of passage are (as is well known to be the case in a majority of London districts) *rather sewers of deposit*, and sources of putrefaction and of exhalation of sewer-gas. Even the best appliances will with difficulty prevent sewer-gas from forcing the traps, and *passing up in gushes into the house* whenever the closet is open, and water passes down the pipe, displacing the gas."

[* Necessarily so because the deadly vapour, being lighter than air, *must* rise.]

If by dint of adjectives or numerals any force could be added to the above statements, such addition must be taken into account, because the writer in the *Medical Journal* is speaking of atmospheric conditions in England, where the normal mean temperature must be twenty to thirty degrees lower than in tropical Bombay. Now, if in face of really scientific evidence like this—and there is plenty more to be found by searching for it—your civic authorities, relying on weak-kneed corporators, still carry out the Temple scheme of wholesale poisoning, they deserve to be pilloried for all time as betrayers of the sanitary interests of your whole community. No one understands the subject better than Dr. Blaney, who is, I believe, still Chairman of your Corporation, and it has always been a mystery to me how he could turn his back on himself in this matter, not only consenting to, but urging on the Omnracrery section of the pestiferous scheme, which, I believe, includes Kamathipura. Perhaps he thought the "experiment" at the expense of the latter ward might avail to save the rest of the city. If so, he has always been manifestly sincere and conscientious in his public course, we may suppose he consented to a little evil, in order that greater good might be done, or a huger mischief avoided. If so, now is the time for him to disclose his over-zeal convictions in the matter, and revert to his former consistent attitude on this question; but it seems to me a misfortune for Bombay that he appeared to surrender those well-grounded convictions even for a while.

There is a certain politico-moral aspect of this unattractive and unpopular subject, and viewing it from that standpoint may have supplied the deciding motive in my taking the trouble to indite this letter; but I will not so much as define that ethical side of the question, leaving it as a conundrum for your local politicians to ponder over during dreary monsoon evenings.—Yours, &c.,

Nottinghill, July 21. W. M. WOOD.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to that celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) is in each hat

BOMBAY.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed ester day :—Clan Gordon (s), to Marseilles; Arabia (s), Coast and Calcutta.

A VAGRANT.—John Rice, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. P. Ryan, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FALL OF A WALL.—A portion of the corner wall on the north side of a three storeyed-house, No. 15, 3rd Cross Lane, Cooly-wada, suddenly fell in at about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night last. No one was injured.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mooljee Gowan, a carpenter, was yesterday convicted of stealing a gold watch, valued at Rs. 125, the property of Lahdoo Jeevuram. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Hajee Essak Hajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in his possession nine-and-a-quarter pounds of opium without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 30, and the opium was ordered to be confiscated.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Shaik Hyder Shaik Chand, a day labourer on board the s. s. City of Baltimore, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two bottles of brandy, valued at Rs. 7, a portion of the cargo of that vessel. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A TODDY-TREE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on view of the body of Soodkia Essoo, aged twenty-two years. Deceased was a toddy-drawer, and accidentally fell from a toddy-tree on the evening previous, and died two hours after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. O. Fiedler presiding. It was resolved on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. D. R. Panday, that the capital of the company be increased by the issue of one thousand new shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each, and that the board of directors shall have full power to allot and dispose of the said shares in such manner and at such prices as they shall think fit. That any profit to be obtained by way of premium on the sale of the said new shares be carried to the credit of the reserve fund of the company. The meeting then separated.

THE LATE REV. DR. MACPHERSON.

THE Rev. J. Mackay, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Poona, preached last Sunday evening from the text "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." In concluding his discourse Mr. Mackay said :—I have been led to preach on this subject this evening by a startling and solemn event that took place yesterday, the awfully sudden death of the head of the Church of Scotland in this Presidency. To all who knew Dr. Macpherson—and no one could know him well without loving him—the announcement comes with such stunning effect that it keeps us from realizing at once all that we have lost in him. Amid the dull and as yet vague sense of loss that all who knew him, and even those who have only heard of his good works and alms deeds (and which I will not speak of now), must feel, there have been ever present to my mind, since I heard of his death, the words, "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning, and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their Lord." For to no man could these words be more truly applied than to him who has just left us. "Like all who were admitted to know him," I felt then as always that he was one of the few men who may be truly described by the words "holy" and "saintly." The great absorbing theme of his preaching was the love of God in Christ Jesus; but he taught this not by his words only or chiefly, but what was far better, he wrought it

With human hands this creed of creeds
In loveliness and perfect deeds,
More strong than all poetic thought.

He taught men about Christ; but he did more, he lived like Christ. Christian men, the most men, there was the same mind which was also in Christ

the rifle. Those in Ireland, notwithstanding the Arms Act, he advises "to get weapons."

"Disarm a people and you enslave them; and England's most potent device for the enslavement of Ireland is the careful system of disarming enforced in our unfortunate country. If the Irish race had arms and learned how to use them, neither England nor any other country would undertake the task of keeping her in subjection. She might be placed in subjection, but she could not be kept so. We are not only a beaten and scattered people. We are worse than that; we are disarmed. When we tell the Irish people to arm themselves, we do not mean that they should violate any State or municipal law in America by carrying concealed weapons. We mean that every Irishman should have a rifle, know how to use it, and teach his children how to use it. In England, Scotland, and elsewhere in the enemy's country, the home of every Irishman should be provided with a revolver or two, and good, long, keen, sharp knives. This suggestion ought to be more strictly acted on in the cities. If, then, the fight is forced upon our people at home, circumstances may arise that would make it necessary for our people out of Ireland to do some fighting, and, in that case, those of them who do not want to take a hand in the work ought to be driven into the position of defending themselves. This is fair warning. Irishmen, get weapons and learn to use them. If the occasion for their use does not come, the having of them can do no harm."

And as in every case, England's difficulty will be Ireland's opportunity, so we find the Rev. M. J. Hickey, of Booklyn, announcing in one of a series of articles in Mr. Rossa's paper that—

"The rapacious overgrown Anglo-Saxon has the Celt in his merciless fangs, and that however the weaker state may wriggle in its efforts to extricate itself from its excruciating tortures, there can be little probability of success until England is involved in a European conflict."

A Dublin telegram, which is headed "In the Thick of the Battle," and which is published in the latest number to hand of the *Irish World*, expresses the feelings of the writer as follows:—

"We are in the thick of the fight. Blows fall heavy and fast around the standard of 'The Land for the People.' Ireland is in the forefront of Civilisation, and is fighting the battles of Humanity. Arrests daily. No surrender. The war must go on, and the League looks to America for the support promised Michael Davitt. There can be but one issue to the conflict: The landlords must go!"

The sub-editorial functionaries of the *Irish World* are much more violent than the editorial, and the headings with which they display their news compete with the most savage of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa's. One page of Irish news, containing some of Mr. Parnell's speeches, &c., is thus introduced:—

"The Land War Battles Really Begun.—No Landlords, No Tenants, No Serfs, Poorhouses, Police, or English Soldiers for Ireland.—They Must Disappear For Ever.—Parnell Telling the Malmen Government of England that They are Pushing Things to Retaliation.—No Rent, and Life for Life.—The People Making Good Use of the Passes of Tipperary—How the Crushing-out Policy Works."

At the close of this budget of news we are treated to the following "moral":—"Now, my countrymen! wheresoever scattered on this round earth, up! and strike this wicked empire. The Almighty has delivered it into your hands."

In the *Sunday Democrat* we find a "Dymanite Prize Poem," by one J. T. Gallagher, who is either one of the "New York Swashbucklers," or is ripe for enlisting among Mr. O'Donovan Rossa's contingent of a "hundred" men. We extract two stanzas from this precious effusion:—

"Give me the sword and dynamite,
Or worse, if man or Heaven can give
The lightning in its thundering flight,
I would direct her foe to rive.
Yes, in my heart such hatred dwells
For England and the Saxon race,
I'd grasp the fire of thousand hells,
And hurl it blazing in their face.
Yes, England! base and cowardly foe,
And yet more dangerous as a friend,
'Mong nations thou hast sunk so low,
Columbia scorns an active car to lend.
And know that vengeance now is sweet,
And by the God of truth and light,
We swear to lay thee at our feet,
Or die, with sword and dynamite."

The agitators in America are very active in beating up for funds. The papers abound with acknowledgments of contributions of dollars remitted by patriots to the funds. One form of raising money is by means of a card, "devised by Patrick Coleman, one of the conspirators in the recent Mansion-House plot." It is divided into a hundred small squares, each one designed for a subscription of five cents. This is the "measure for measure" fund, and the appeal is intensified by the subscriptions being described as "five cents, for a stab at England."

We conclude with one more extract on the subject of dynamite. It is from the *Sunday Democrat*. This organ of Irish Nihilism is a wholesale and unblushing advocate of the use of that explosive, which it regards as a boon from heaven:—

"Other nations condemn Ireland for living in slavery, but so soon as her people purpose to use the God-given dynamite they are denounced as barbarous. Is it barbarous to shoot a burglar who comes to your house to break his way in to rob—to murder, if he thinks it necessary to his work? Is it murder to kill men who insist on binding you to the earth with chains of slavery? Is it murder to destroy hell-born villains, who say that you must labour for them, and keep them and theirs in luxury and idleness, while you and your family go naked and hungry? Out upon such sickly sentiment. Out upon all mendacious evasions of right and justice in favour of blighting, damning, insufferable wrongs. Irishmen want no ships, no privateers, no arms or armies of any kind. A little dynamite, which can be easily and cosily carried in the trouser pocket, is all the arms they need. This newly-discovered science has proved itself stronger than a million of Russian soldiers all armed to the teeth and boarded like the land. It has defied all law and laid their despots in the dust; and we predict that there is not a crowned head in Europe but must yield to this improved science before ten years go round. We are charmed with its prospective benefits to mankind. It defies armies; it defies despots; it defies spies. It is the invincible arm of freedom in the hands of individuals to slay the villian who would dare to trample on their God-given rights. . . . . Dynamite will free Ireland."—*Standard*.

NOTICES.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP SO, WELL TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bott es 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 200 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical one; application lasts a week.

NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.

NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.

NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.

NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.

NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.

NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.

NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, without brushing.

NUBIAN BLACKING is suitble for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents superior to varnish; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		Rs. 9-0 per keg.	
Do.	F	do.	,, 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,, 10-8 per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	,, 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 11-0 do.
Do.	A W'I American	do.	,, 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	,, 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	,, 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
ello Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid ,,	Bhosawul Junction*†	Shapura	Papki
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimbornah		Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Dasnergaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Kheirwadee	Harsud	Karli	Powar
Nilphar	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Atgaum	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurdee	Timornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kusnurah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehvoor
Egutpoorah*	Sewnee	Poonat¶¶	Keim
Ghoteo	Dhanor	Loonje	Barsee Road*
Ballgaum	Khundi	Ooroolee	Marbeh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Kharwa for Hoshengabad	Khelgaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Packoey
Niphar	Bagra	Dhondt	Sholapoor*†
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Kurtuga	Goodoor
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmurri)	Poomulwaree	Kurubgaum
Naldongree	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolloor
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Palna	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Pachora	Kureli (for Sanagori	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Gunsawud	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Sydapore
Sisowlee		Sheagaum*	Road
Julgaum			Kistna
			Chicksagore
			Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Umelnar	Brchavi
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd.	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sonar	Pallej	Jackwara
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad*†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Anbli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Becleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewice	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Patree
Bhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat*¶	Bhalnj	Lillapore Rd.
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Luetor
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
30 minutes for Tiffin,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.
Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS
FOR
BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer.
Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
,, ,, 3-8 ,, pts. } cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. WISDOM AND WARTER,
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

HAVING appointed us their BOMBAY AGENTS, we have the pleasure to offer for Sale their excellent SHERRY WINES, at the following cheap rates:—

Extra Dry, very clean and elegant, in Quarter Casks of about 27 imperial gallons	Rs.	150
Manzanilla do.	,,	170
Fino Palmo do.	,,	240

For sample bottle and other information apply to
WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.
PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts.....	Rs. 4 12	per doz. in Casks of	4 doz.
Pints	,, 3 4	,,	7 doz.
Hogsheads..	,, 60 0	per hhd.	

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS—Pauillac	in quarts.	Rs. 10 0	per doz.
Pauillac Medoc..	,,	,, 10 0	,,
BRANDY—Prince Napoleon		,, 17 0	,,
FROM MESSRS. BRANDENBURG, FRERES, BORDEAUX.			
CLARETS—Medoc	in quarts.	Rs. 9 12	per doz.
Pauillac.....	,,	,, 10 0	,,
Poutet Canet	,,	,, 11 4	,,
Chateau Leoville.	,,	,, 14 4	,,
BRANDY—Giraffe	,,	,, 17 0	,,
Vieux Cognac ...	,,	,, 21 4	,,
FROM ANTON DREHER KL. SCHWECHAT NR. VIENNA.			
BEER in cases of 4 dozen quarts		Rs. 6	8 per doz.
,, ,, 6 ,, pints ...		,, 4	0 ,,

TERMS—CASH.
BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, painful, and painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, and invigorates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and all wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination extracted from medicinal roots, is used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIRRESTORER —No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, NERVOUSNESS, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

Dark Cambric Costumes.	Long Sealskin Jackets.
Navy Serge.	Do. Astrakan do.
Thick Tweed.	Warm Ulsters.
Warm Home Spun do.	Rain Coats.
Guernsey quilted do.	Alpacca Cache Possiere.
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.	Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.	Dark Cambric Petticoats.
Warm Oxford Jackets.	Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

Flannel in different colours.	Boots and Shoes.
Waterproof Sheeting.	Folding Deck Chairs.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.	Ladies Trunks.
Ladies' Undervests.	Travelling Boxes.
Tweed Hats.	Hat Boxes.
Terai Hats.	Soiled Linen Bags.
Fancy Deck Hats.	Leather Purses.
Sealskin Caps.	Air Pillows.
Alexandra Jackets.	Resais (Indian Quilts).
Shawls.	Rugs and Straps.
Scotch Mauds.	Silk Umbrellas.
Mufflers and Wrappers.	Parasols.
Blankets.	Tin Baths.
Bathing Gowns.	Nail Brushes.
Towels.	Tooth Brushes.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.	Hair Brushes in cases.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.	Combs and Powders.
White and coloured Handkerchiefs.	Perfumes.
Neckties and Fichus.	Soap Boxes.
Sponges.	Luggage Labels.
Toilet Requisites.	Fans.
Fitted Bags complete.	Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,
A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz. that of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and cantecns. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generation of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
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RANGOON	,, HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
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Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.
BE WARE OF THESPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases... ...	...	Rs. 25
,, hunting ,, ...	...	,, 30
,, half-hunting ,, ...	...	,, 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable time-keeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ...	...	Rs. 40
,, hunting ,, ...	...	,, 45
,, half hunting ,, ...	...	,, 50
,, open crystal face case, extra fine		,, 50
,, hunting case ,, ...		,, 60
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WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

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CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.
Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.
For further information, apply to
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THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND:
HENRY'S "THILUM"
FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION,

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, rioting, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other Fevers, and all Muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, Ringworm, &c., &c.
"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.
"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious insect bites.
Price, No. 1-4-0. Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.
N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.
☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. BOWDEN, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.
N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely